

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 39

Federation's Part in "World's Greatest Industrial Experiment"

Meeting in Washington last week to conclude the work of the fifty-third annual convention, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor took steps to carry out instructions of the parent body.

Plans were made to send broadcast to the trade union family of twenty millions the convention action calling for a boycott of German made products and of the product of German services, such as shipping lines.

"We found fresh justification for our action in announcement of Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations and the disarmament conference," said President William Green at adjournment of the council's session, held at convention headquarters in the Willard Hotel.

Hasty Strike Action Opposed

The council likewise had under consideration the question of strikes and compliance with N.R.A. code provisions. "I think we have made it plain many times recently that the American Federation of Labor is seeking to curb hasty judgment in the matter of strikes and that the strike should be used only as a last resort," said Green. "As a first step in reaching agreement by negotiation and discussion, employers must meet with representatives of workers. In all too many cases employers are refusing to do that.

"The National Labor Board is doing all it can do with its present personnel, but it is unable to be everywhere. Employers are refusing to meet workers right and left and the workers, generally with real and acute grievances, are left no recourse except to cease giving service.

"We join gladly and wholeheartedly with the desire to avoid stoppages of work and we call attention to the fact that the primary pre-requisite is a willingness to negotiate. We cannot fail like-

wise to call attention to the fact that some indignation is due against those who have caused stoppage of work for a vast army ranging from ten to thirteen millions of workers over the past three years."

To Press Organization Drive

President Green announced that organizers who have been attending the convention have departed for their posts throughout the country, to carry forward with renewed vigor the organization of new unions everywhere. "Many applications for charters are today awaiting action and more will come in. We are moving now toward the ten million mark as the next goal in the creation of a constructive, organized force for the establishment of real order and co-operation in American industry under N.R.A. codes," he said.

"We shall proceed at once to the work of drafting legislation for the new Congress. One of the measures to be prepared is a bill calling for a general thirty-hour work-week to be introduced and pushed to enactment in the event that re-employment is not accomplished through the action of the N.R.A. Re-employment must be accomplished and if one method will not do it then another must be tried. That is the President's own method and it is our belief that his open-mindedness will lead him to espouse our proposal.

"We shall take up at once with General Johnson the matter of more nearly adequate labor representation on N.R.A. boards, committees and commissions, with much hope that the justice of our position will be appreciated.

Adequate Labor Representation

"Legislation in the interest of government employees will be a matter of first consideration. We shall begin work in their behalf at once in carrying out the convention's declared purposes. Our work in their behalf has never ceased or even

been slowed down, but the convention has given us a new mandate in very definite directions.

"We discussed also the question of jurisdictional disputes and we have hopes of moving toward some method of preventing them from disturbing work operations. It is difficult for the public to understand the causes of such disputes, or their extreme seriousness to the men involved. It is difficult at times to make clear the extent to which employers are responsible for such disputes. And it is difficult, too, to impress upon the public mind the fact that at no time have there been any great number of such disputes. Never are more than a relatively few involved in such difficulties, but their position is dramatized out of proportion to the importance of the case, as a rule. However, jurisdictional disputes ought not to tie up operations and penalize those who are not involved.

Labor Prestige High

"It is our desire that the American Federation of Labor shall be in every respect above any kind of reproach. We shall have traducers always, or at least as long as there is greed in the world, but we have built dignity and integrity and thorough Americanism into our movement. I believe its prestige is today at its highest point. We shall lift it higher.

"We are participating in the world's greatest industrial experiment, carrying a vast responsibility, performing our full duty and occupying a high and important place in the councils of the nation. The opposition we encounter from those employers who still believe in the employment relations of a half century ago not only makes our course more difficult, but works against the best interests of the nation. We call upon employers everywhere to realize these facts and to join in co-operation for American recovery."

Howard Denounces Transportation of Strike-Breakers Between States

Scoring professional strikebreakers as "public enemies," the 1933 American Federation of Labor convention asked a congressional investigation of the activities of strikebreaking organizations and enactment of legislation to prevent the transportation of strikebreaking disturbers of industrial peace.

The convention also asked the enactment of legislation to prohibit advertisements for workers for employment in plants engaged in interstate commerce.

It was pointed out that unscrupulous employers often advertise for workers without stating that a strike or lockout is in force at their plants, with the result that honest men are induced to accept jobs and do not learn that they are to be used as strikebreakers until they reach the scene of the employment.

Employees Intimidated

The convention directed attention to the practice of transporting professional strikebreakers to any point where employers desire to attack established wage and working conditions.

The convention also declared that strikebreakers are transported to points where the workers have not struck or threatened to strike, the purpose being to intimidate employees and force them to make unreasonable and unfair concessions to the employers.

Breach of Industrial Peace

How the activities of professional strikebreakers lead to the breaking of industrial peace was described by Charles P. Howard, delegate from the International Typographical Union, who spoke in endorsement of the convention's action.

"It is my desire," said Delegate Howard, who is president of the I. T. U., "to direct attention to a condition from which many of the national and international unions have suffered in the past. That is the practice of assembling professional strikebreakers, transporting them from one state into another, sometimes for the purpose of displacing citizens of the state who have their homes established there, and at other times with no thought of employing them in the industry, but for the purpose of affecting scale negotiations and

forcing the workers to accept settlements they would otherwise not accept.

Time for Inquiry Here

"It appears to me the time is propitious, when in many cities of this country campaigns are being made against crime, that there should be an investigation of this activity.

"We are confronted with a condition where the employees in industry are to be more effectively organized under the N.R.A. If the practice of assembling professional strikebreakers and transporting them throughout the country is continued it will never lead to industrial peace, but the opposite. I am sure the trade union movement desires industrial peace. No men or women desire to be confronted with a condition under which they find it necessary to leave their employment. Tactics of this kind can only lead to strikes and lockouts, and owing to the fact that some of the employers' agencies control the avenues of information by which the people are reached, it is becoming more and more of a menace to national and international unions."

Prepare to Entertain Federation of Labor Convention Next Year

Contrary to announcement made in these columns last week, San Francisco is to have the honor of entertaining the 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The misunderstanding was due to the receipt of a telegram from John A. O'Connell, in Washington, where the Federation convention was in session, which stated: "Have withdrawn San Francisco as next convention city. . . . Will very likely come 1935."

The official proceedings show that the honor virtually was thrust upon San Francisco. After agreeing to withdraw the name of his city from the contest for next year's convention, Delegate O'Connell was surprised when Delegate Manning of the Label Trades Department nominated San Francisco, after Atlantic City and St. Louis had been placed in nomination. Manning said:

Manning Nominates San Francisco

"Today several delegates in this convention approached me and asked me to carry out what is a real pleasure. Those of you who have ever been in the city I have in mind need no introduction to it. Those who never have been there will more fully appreciate what they see and what they read about when they go there. We have not visited this city in eighteen years. It is a staunch trade union center and I feel sure that the welcome to this convention will be whole-hearted and generous. I therefore offer for the consideration of the delegates the city of San Francisco."

Delegate O'Connell explained to the convention that he found himself in an embarrassing position. After agreeing to solicitation to withhold the name of San Francisco, to his surprise his home city had been placed in nomination. "Whatever you do, it is immaterial to me," he said, "but if you come to the city I will give you entertainment that will knock your eye out." He continued:

What John Promised

"The San Francisco Labor Council trusted to me to use every endeavor at my command to bring you to San Francisco, where you can sleep nights, where you can wear an overcoat, and where you can imbibe the salt air from the Pacific Ocean, and where you will have no difficulty as to your housing or the catering ability of the best cooks, waiters and dish washers in the world—and my good

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friend Joe Weber can listen to symphonic music, too. We have everything there from the accordion to the finest there is in musical instruments."

Labor Council Takes Action

The Labor Council already has taken steps to inaugurate the preparations to receive next year's gathering, and there is little doubt that Delegate O'Connell's most glowing promises will be redeemed. The Chamber of Commerce, the Down Town Association and the city authorities have expressed their desire to help in the entertainment of the convention, and other civic organizations no doubt will join in the plans.

The Washington convention of the Federation, which closed its deliberations on October 13 last, was the largest ever held, comprising nearly six hundred delegates. It is not to be expected that the gathering to be entertained by San Francisco will exceed that number, or perhaps equal it, because of the long distance to be traveled by most of the delegates. But should a measure of prosperity return during the intervening months, through the operation of the recovery program, with the intensive organization campaign being carried on by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions, it would not be surprising if the number of delegates to assemble at San Francisco equaled or exceeded the membership of the Washington convention.

It is expected that the 125 or more unions connected with the San Francisco Labor Council, together with those comprising the San Francisco Building Trades Council, will join in whatever entertainment plans are contemplated, and San Francisco will be the scene of much activity during the two weeks' session of the American Federation of Labor in October of next year.

Banner Convention Promised

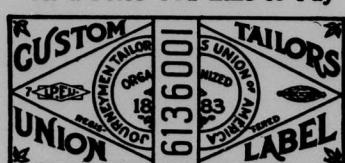
Edward Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, immediately on being apprised of the action of the convention in selecting San Francisco as next year's convention city, sent the following telegram to President William Green, and it was read to the delegates on the closing day of the meeting:

"We are jubilant over the decision of the American Federation of Labor to hold the 1934 convention in San Francisco. We are proud of the honor and privilege to welcome and entertain the leaders of our great American labor movement. We congratulate our delegates who brought it about and tell them not to forget to invite everybody to come, as we are going to have a banner year and a banner convention. Thanks to you all."

WAITRESSES TO GIVE DANCE

Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers' Union No. 48 announces its annual dance to be given on the evening of Saturday, November 4, at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets. Refreshments will be served, and Phil Sapiro will furnish the music. There should be a large attendance, as this organization is noted for the excellence of its preparations for entertaining its guests.

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All N.R.A. Bond Issues Should Be Supported By Organized Labor

"Union labor should be 100 per cent for the N.R.A. bond issues, as I believe it is," said John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, this week in a call to union labor to support the thirteen bond issues which will be on the ballot at the election on November 7.

"San Francisco has the golden opportunity now to own and operate its own municipal hydroelectric power system," he said, and continued:

"Under the provisions of the Raker act San Francisco must construct its own power plant and distributing system.

"With the federal government offering us an outright gift of almost one-third of the cost of the Red Mountain Bar project and the distributing system, it is quite obvious that San Francisco should act now.

"We have never had the opportunity for federal aid before and, according to Secretary Ickes, we will probably never have it again.

"A municipal power system would assure San Francisco of lower electricity rates, and would greatly aid the city in inducing new industries to locate here.

"The project will be self-supporting from the beginning, engineers' reports show, so it will not be any burden on the taxpayers."

The San Francisco Labor Council is officially on record in favor of the thirteen N.R.A. bond proposals to be voted upon at the Municipal election. More than one hundred delegates of trade unions at the Council meeting last Friday voted unanimously to "bend every effort to pass the bond issues to provide work and restore hope and prosperity to this community."

The bond resolution was presented to the Council by Edward D. Vandeleur, delegate of the Street Carmen and president of the Council, and Theodore Johnson, delegate from Waiters' Union No. 30.

The resolution points out that all of the thirteen bond issues should be supported by labor to "prevent a public calamity and frustration of a great humanitarian undertaking to serve the welfare of all the people and bring about a resumption of normal trade and business."

"We have the powerful incentive in the promise that if the voters of this city will pass the thirteen bond issues, they will enjoy an outright gift of nearly ten million dollars from the government to finance this public works program for the relief of San Francisco," the resolution continued.

The full text of the resolution will be found in the proceedings of the Labor Council, elsewhere in this issue.

SELLER AND BUYER

But, general, we're not asking much. We only want low prices on everything we have to buy and high prices for everything we have to sell.—Atlanta "Journal."

A STRANGE REQUEST

Appearing before the Board of Education on Tuesday last, H. A. Saville, president of the Association for the Advancement of Education, urged that an "outside" man be appointed superintendent of public schools to succeed Joseph Marr Gwinn, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect next year. Letters from various organizations urging the course advocated by Saville also were received. Saville stated that the appointment of a local man to the position would revive factional strife.

Organization Rights Under Recovery Act Confirmed by Jurist

By securing a court injunction restraining the Simplex Shoe Company from interfering with and using intimidation to prevent organization of its employees the Wisconsin organized labor movement has achieved a significant victory and made a definite contribution to the labor movement of the entire country, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Milwaukee.

The decision of Circuit Judge John J. Gregory in granting the petition of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and members of the local union of the latter organization for an injunction against the shoe company has nation-wide significance because it is the first court action defining the language of Section 7a of the National Recovery Act granting the workers the right to organize free from intimidation and interference by employers.

Declaring that "substantial and irreparable injuries to the workers' rights will follow unless the injunction is issued," Judge Gregory in clear-cut language convicted the firm of violating the labor provisions of Section 7a of the N.R.A. and of established law in Wisconsin that "if a person makes a contract with another for the benefit of the third person (signing the President's National Blanket Agreement) the latter may enforce it at law."

Need for Collective Bargaining

He went further and declared for the need of the collective bargaining and representation outside of their own ranks for employees because of their usual lack of information which makes bargaining with their employers on any kind of an equal basis a fallacy unless they have the aid and protection provided for them in Section 7, namely, the right to representation of their own choosing.

Judge Gregory also established a significant precedent when he specifically declared that workers also have "property rights" in industry when he declared: "The court discards as too narrow any limitation to mere tangible physical property. The spirit and context of the labor code permit of a much broader interpretation."

Workers' Moral and Legal Right

The establishment of this precedent and the legal recognition of the importance of the right to representation of their own choosing in the collective bargaining clause in Section 7 appears even more significant than the upholding of the right of workers to organize free from interference, which is so plainly stated in the Recovery Act. Commenting on the moral as well as legal right of workers to "outside" representation, Judge Gregory said:

"It must be apparent that, bargaining individually, the worker is at a great disadvantage. The

employer is naturally better trained by knowledge and experience in the field of bargaining than the average employee. The handling of facts and figures is a large part of the employer's regular occupation, while the average worker has neither the education nor the experience to enable him to drive a good bargain unassisted.

"The individual worker, compared with the employer, has not the knowledge of the whole field of wages and working conditions upon which to base his conclusions as to what is a just or even a possible wage for the employer to pay."

Restraint and Coercion

The decision declares that "the N.R.A. has not only sanctioned in principle but made mandatory upon the employer recognition of the workers' rights to organize freely." It points out that when the employer, following a visit to the factory by Charles J. McMorrow, organizer of the national union, stated to his employees that he would be "forced to close our plant indefinitely in the event we have any interference from the union or any outside organization" such action "could not be construed as anything but a definite threat and was an attempt on the part of the defendant to deny the right of its employees to organize freely and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and an interference, restraint and coercion in the designation of such representatives."

The decision is expected to give a great impetus to organization work in Wisconsin, as well as elsewhere, among workers who up to now have been fearful of losing their jobs because employers refused to recognize the meaning of the plain language of Section 7.

A FAMOUS PRECEDENT

Don't expect too much of any code. Think how long it is taking to put over that one Moses presented.—Tucson "Citizen."

FOUR MILLION MEMBERS

Although exact figures are not yet available, officials of the American Federation of Labor believe that the paid-up membership of affiliated unions now numbers considerably in excess of the 4,078,740 enrolled in 1920, which constituted an all-time record.

President William Green and other officials believe that at the end of the calendar year, when official figures will be available, a total membership well in excess of 5,000,000 will be shown.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, told the Associated Press last week that seven hundred charters had been issued to new unions since July. The news dispatch continues:

"Organized labor spokesmen feel it must spread unionization to bring success to the recovery program."

Labor Represented on New Mediation Boards

Appointment of a federal regional labor dispute mediation board for the San Francisco area was announced in Washington Friday last by Chairman Wagner of the National Labor Board. Ten leaders in industry and labor circles are included.

The board was named in conjunction with five other regional boards for the areas surrounding Boston, Seattle, New Orleans and Atlanta, and five more are to be created.

The San Francisco area board is as follows:

Representing Industry—Atholl McBean, president Gladding-McBean Company; Howard G. Tallerday, president Western Pipe and Steel Company; Frank E. Sullivan, president California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation; Walter A. Haas, president Levi Strauss & Co.; B. R. Funston, president Walton N. Moore Dry Goods Company.

Representing Labor—Michael Casey, vice-president International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Paul Scharrenberg, secretary California State Federation of Labor; John A. O'Connell, secretary San Francisco Labor Council; Stephen G. Kane of San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union, and Frank Brown, business agent of the Molders' Union.

BIG-HEARTED ANDY MELLON

Although among the richest men on earth—and certainly among the five richest men in the United States—Andrew W. Mellon's aluminum trust was revealed at an N.R.A. code hearing as paying the most miserly wages of any American industry, some girls earning as little as 63 cents a day.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1933

ALL Projects Should Be Approved

At the municipal election on November 7 the voters of San Francisco will be called upon to authorize the approval of bonds totaling \$34,941,000 to cover the cost of thirteen projects. These projects are undertaken to extend certain municipal enterprises of a self-liquidating character, and are proposed at this time as part of the program to combat the unemployment situation. They have received the approval of the recovery administration and will be aided to the extent of 30 per cent of the total cost by federal funds.

As some of these projects contemplate extensions to city utilities which are more or less in competition with private utility companies, the opposition of the power and transportation corporations has been aroused. This opposition has taken the form of advocacy of three propositions only, Nos. 1, 2 and 10 on the ballot.

The three projects advocated by this committee are for improvement to water supply and protection system, increasing the height of the O'Shaughnessy dam at Hetch Hetchy, and for certain improvements at the municipal airport.

The inference is that all the other projects, including the plan to utilize the power generated by the increase of the capacity of the dam for the benefit of the community which has erected this tremendously expensive water and power system, and for extending the Municipal Railway, are opposed.

That there may be no mistake as to the attitude of labor on these bond issues, let it be thoroughly understood that all of the thirteen bond issues have received the unanimous approval of the San Francisco Labor Council.

To follow the dictates of the corporations on these bond issues would be to further postpone the time when San Francisco will be in position to utilize the power generated by Hetch Hetchy for the benefit of its citizens.

Vote for all thirteen projects.

Capitalism and Trade Unions

Discussing the action of the American Federation of Labor convention in voting to boycott not only Germany, but all countries in which the right of free unionization is denied, Chester Rowell, in the San Francisco "Chronicle," says that "America's principal labor organization thus sets itself on what the radicals call the 'bourgeois' side." He says further:

"American unionists of the dominant group believe in working in and with the capitalistic system. They do not want to own or run the institutions in which they work. They do not want to share responsibility for the losses of ownership nor for the burdens of management. They believe

in business and are engaged in it themselves. They want, in that business, to make the best bargains they can for better wages, hours and conditions of work, for themselves. They want as much power as possible over the compensation and conditions of their labor. They prefer to leave to employers the responsibility for finding the money to meet these terms.

"This is the surest guarantee of the permanence of the American economic system, even in this time when it is being undermined nearly everywhere else. Where one class wishes to preserve a system and another wishes to destroy it, either may win. Where both are for it, it is safe. In America alone this is the case."

The clear-thinking editor of the local daily has correctly expounded the economic policy of the American Federation of Labor and a predominant group of its subordinate organizations. That some of the unions affiliated with the Federation are committed to "more advanced" ideas probably is true; but in recent years they seem to have abandoned their efforts to force their theories upon the Federation.

But if the "permanence of the American economic system" is to hinge on the acquiescence of the American labor movement as exemplified in the American Federation of Labor, proponents of that system must devote their efforts to the success of the President's N.R.A. program. Failure of that program undoubtedly would bring about a decided change in the attitude of the unions toward the present system and its beneficiaries. As that eminent divine, Dr. John A. Ryan, puts it:

"If you ask me what we will have next if this doesn't work, I hesitate to think."

Significant Labor Victory

The decision of Judge Gregory at Milwaukee confirming the rights of workers to organize free from intimidation and interference of employers under Section 7a of the Recovery Act is significant not only because of the effect of the ruling but because of the text of the opinion.

The learned judge conceded "the need for collective bargaining and representation outside of their own ranks for employees because of their usual lack of information which makes bargaining with their employers on any kind of an equal basis a fallacy unless they have the aid and protection provided for them in Section 7" (of the Recovery Act).

Judge Gregory sensed the fact that has been stressed in industrial disputes time and again, that while objecting to "outside" assistance of workers in negotiating scales and working conditions, the employers have not hesitated to engage such assistance in combatting the demands of the unions.

And this same fact accounts for the attitude of the big industrialists in refusing to meet with the trained international union representatives as spokesmen for local workers.

Hope for the Future

An able woman writer, commenting on the news that a Swedish retired school teacher has placed a sum of money in trust for the benefit of needy students, which is to be held until it has grown to one million kroner (probably about 2020 A. D.), takes a very optimistic view of the future. She says: "Surely by that time technocracy, and even common sense, will have taken charge of the world and so ordered it that there will be no needy young people."

Shakespeare said, "There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so." Perhaps, with all the world moved to think in terms of abolishing poverty, crime and disease, these desired objectives eventually may be attained.

At any rate, it is encouraging to hear a note of hope and confidence in a world that has seen so much of pessimism and despair.

A Gratuitous Slur

An editorial in the San Francisco "News" discussing the agricultural labor troubles sneeringly says:

"Itinerant laborers offer little to labor officials in either dues or votes, and as a consequence they have been utterly neglected. The nearest central labor council, at Fresno, specifically washes its hands. Under such circumstances, of course, the miserable men and families who roam the valleys during harvest time fall under the influence of communist agitators."

This self-professed "friend" of union labor can not be ignorant of the fact that the nomadic and impecunious character of the agricultural laborer makes stable organization an impossibility.

The fact is that many unions are hard pressed in taking care of their own unfortunate members and in keeping them in good standing despite inability to pay dues.

In normal times trade unions have never faltered in incurring the expense and labor of organizing the downtrodden victims of industrial oppression, without hope of "either votes or dues." The inroads made upon the treasures of the unions by the employers' organizations' methods of taking advantage of the depression to beat down wages and conditions have not tended to encourage philanthropy of a general nature on the part of the unions. And the "News" itself is not guiltless in this respect.

FOR PROTECTION OF ALL THE PEOPLE

The rights of organized labor have been written into this law (N.R.A.) not for the benefit of any class of people but for the protection of all the people from abuses of economic power. The economic powers of labor organizations cannot be abused and exerted contrary to the public interest under this law any more than the economic powers conferred on trade associations can be abused. Each group of employers and each group of employees is expected to exercise a corrective influence to prevent abuses of the liberties which are granted to every other group; and the government stands ready to insure that no group shall coerce any other group and no combination of groups shall exploit the public.—Donald Richberg.

ENLIGHTENED SELFISHNESS

There is but one road to prosperity—and that leads to a steady increase in the buying power of the masses by paying ever higher wages for shorter hours, while striving to eliminate waste and reduce costs.

That is the program of "enlightened selfishness" which is offered American business by an outstanding capitalist and merchant prince, Edward A. Filene, head of a big Boston department store which bears his name. It is not a new idea with Filene, for he has been preaching it for years to ears that were closed against its logic.

The depression resulted because the managers of industry short-sightedly took a larger share of created wealth than was warranted, thereby depriving workers of purchasing power which alone can keep the machinery moving, Filene declared in an article in a recent issue of the "Liberty" magazine.

He pointed out that five-sixths of all the goods and services produced in the United States are sold to those having wages and salaries under \$2000, while the rich buy and use only one-sixth.

"In their own interest," Filene asserted, "the directors must manage industry and business to provide the largest possible income for the five-sixths who are the great mass market. Gains in efficiency should be passed on to workers in increased wages and shorter hours. It is absurd to talk of over-production while in America a third of the people can not obtain the goods necessary to a minimum standard of living."—"Labor."

WHAT'S IN THE NEWS

A significant sign of the times is the statement of a Washington columnist that "recruiting officers report that one out of every five applicants for enlistment" in the military services is a university man.

Governor Kump of West Virginia has refused a request of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the wholesale issuance of commissions to so-called special officers in the employ of the company to do guard duty in the steel strike zone.

If the N.R.A. bonds are passed it is estimated that more than 15,000 jobs will be created, \$37,000,000 will be placed in circulation in San Francisco, purchasing power will be stimulated and we will be doing our share toward general recovery.

"If we used more printer's ink in supporting the labor movement of the country we would get along better," said Bob Hesketh, secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, at the American Federation of Labor convention. There is truth in what Bob says.

In approving a resolution introduced at the recent convention, the American Federation of Labor has gone on record as requesting all central labor bodies to display a large portrait of Samuel Gompers in their meeting halls. Secretary Morrison will arrange to have the portraits supplied to the central bodies.

Mussolini, addressing the Black Shirts of Florence, is quoted as urging his comrades to "raise your banners and arms under the Roman sun in salute to the Fascist march, which will continue from Italy along the roads of Europe and the world." The roads mentioned by the Italian dictator, as Napoleon and William the second testify, lead to St. Helena and Doorn.

Supreme Court Justice Graham Witchieff refused to issue an injunction to stop picketing of the Rosenthal, Ettlinger Clothing Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He held the strikers could peacefully picket the plant, but prohibited them from carrying signs charging the company had violated the N.R.A. code.

An item in the news from Ulm, Germany, will raise a question in the minds of unemployed coopers and other craftsmen in this country as to why we are dependent on foreign countries for such a commodity as a beer vat. It states that a giant beer cask, weighing close to 70,000 pounds, having a diameter of 25 feet, a height of 10 feet, and capable of holding 25,000 pounds of malt, is on its way to San Francisco. It is the product of an Ulm cooper.

Eight million dollars paid out of the pockets of the people of California, in taxes on necessities, including food and medicine, is the result of two months' operation of the California sales tax. This indicates that the total collected for the biennium will be between \$100,000,000 and \$112,000,000. The wealthy property owners of the state, including newspaper proprietors, who put this vicious legislation over, may well gloat over the success of their scheme to place the burden of government on the shoulders of those least able to pay.

Commenting on Senator Wagner's advice to labor to "abandon the philosophy of strife in its relation with employers," that fount of human wisdom, Arthur Brisbane, says: "Life is dull,

especially if you lay bricks all day or hammer nails. And a strike is exciting. It develops enthusiasm and the 'mob' spirit that lies deep in every human mind. Work is tiresome, monotonous; a fight is pleasing." If that is all that the profound No. 1 Hearst man sees in the recent labor disturbances his reputation for sagacity is built on a weak foundation.

The depression will not be over until such scenes as that enacted at the Civic Auditorium last Saturday are a thing of the past. More than five thousand men and women, mostly young people, took the civil service examination for general clerks, the entering salary for which positions is \$150 a month. There are no vacancies among the general clerks in the city's employ, but it is expected that in the next four years 200 permanent appointments will be made from an eligibility list of 1000 to be made up from the 5000 applicants. A significant fact is that this eligibility list will be made up of equal numbers of men and women.

"There are fewer strikes today than in any other period of recovery and in this we are supported by General Johnson and his statistical experts, as he himself told us," said President Green of the American Federation of Labor in answer to the recovery administrator's remarks at the recent convention in Washington. He continued: "We have given notice to the nation that we will resent injustice, and if there is to be condemnation let it be visited upon those who perpetrate injustice, not upon those who seek to correct it. We ask Americans to be fair in judging American wage earners, ten millions of whom remain jobless as the penalty for the terrible maladministration of employers."

Lawyers steeped in the law and musty precedents, who regard the Constitution as a rigid thing, have so far found no comfort in the courts as they endeavor to attack the national recovery program. Federal Judge St. Sure heard the validity of the Agricultural Adjustment act contested in the California packers' suit. He said: "To adopt the view that the Constitution is static and that it does not permit change from time to time to take such steps as may reasonably be deemed appropriate to the economic preservation of the country is to insist that the Constitution was created containing the seeds of its own destruction. This court," the judge continued, "will not subscribe to such a view."

COMPANY UNIONS ARE SLACKERS

During the world war men rushed to get married in the hope that they could escape military service. Uncle Sam didn't exempt these sudden bridegrooms from military duty then, and I don't believe he will regard these "company unions" and other schemes as being truly representative of the workers. If industry is to have anything analogous to the farmer's permanent fertility of the soil, a new meaning must be given to the phrase, "Plow back earnings." They will have to be plowed into pay envelopes as well as into plants and equipment.—Frances Perkins.

SENATOR WAGNER SPEAKS

Employers who refuse to deal with bona-fide union representatives chosen by their workers, or who interfere in any way with the right of their employees to become members of labor organizations, are law violators. That was the declaration made by Senator Robert F. Wagner, one of the authors of the National Industrial Recovery Act and chairman of the N.R.A.'s National Labor Board. The board already has made a formal and unanimous decision to that effect, and Wagner's declaration, made during the course of a speech to the National Conference of Catholic Charities in New York, was a reiteration of that ruling.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

At last the railroads have agreed to lower passenger fares throughout the nation. If they had reduced fares years ago, even during the period of so-called prosperity, they would have made friends and might have continued to hold many who have turned to other means of transportation. Lower fares now will very likely help railroad traffic, but they will not undo all the harm wrought to rail transportation by years of unduly high rates.

Some railroads have done admirable things in recent years in the way of improving equipment and are making a strong bid for increased passenger travel. Modern, comfortable and speedy trains, with lower fares, should help the rail carriers to meet the competition of the bus, airplane and private automobile.

* * *

Adolph Hitler's book, "My Battle," just published in English in an abridged edition, is acclaimed by critics as one of the most scathing indictments of Hitler and the Nazi movement ever made. True, Herr Hitler did not intend it to be a slam at himself and the Nazis, but it is so absurd and grotesque that it is declared to be a damning commentary on Adolph and his gang. One critic says the book sounds as if "written in a madhouse" and asserts it reveals its author as a war-crazed maniac.

"My Battle," which is an autobiography, is said to have been considerably toned down in the English edition, with some of the most offensive passages omitted, but to be still "profoundly revealing." However enthusiastic the reception given the book in a temporarily unbalanced Germany, it is evident it will do Hitlerism no good in other countries.

Job said, "Oh, that mine adversary had written a book!" or words to that effect. Hitler's enemies can now rejoice that the Nazi leader did write a book.

* * *

Tragic and saddening news comes in reports that Belgium is floating among her people a loan of 1,500,000,000 francs to pay for strengthening her fortifications on her German frontier. But there is sublimity in it, too. Belgium, whose spirit stood erect and defiant long after her towers were laid low and her forts were battered down, holds still the will to live, the fortitude to fight and the courage to die for native land. But it seems a terrible thing that the world should learn so little at so large a price. Must this generation, before its day is run, witness for a second time all the rapine and savagery that laid waste forest and field and cottager's garden?

It may be that these and like questions come to Belgium now as she makes ready against the evil reckoning. But, be the future what it may, Belgium has but one answer to threat or blow. Belgium can perish, but she will not yield.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

The truth is that nobody in Washington has offered the slightest threat to the freedom of the press. Some publishers want open shop conditions. Some want no sort of minimum wage or restriction of hours. None of these things has anything to do with the freedom of the press.—Heywood Broun.

ELECTRICAL WATCH TIMER

The Bell Telephone laboratories have developed an electrical watch timer by means of which a jeweler can regulate a watch in ten minutes and do a more accurate job than under the old method which took about ten days.

State Ends Strike Of Cotton Pickers

State and federal authorities, in co-operation with the representatives of the cotton growers of the San Joaquin Valley, have taken steps to break the strike of the cotton pickers, which has been in progress for the last month and which has resulted in scenes of bloodshed and riot, with the farmers and county authorities using every means of coercion possible.

The strikers demanded a rate of \$1 a hundred pounds, as against 60 cents offered by the employers. An offer of 75 cents has been made to the pickers. With the issuance of an order by state authorities declaring the strike "officially ended," state highway patrolmen have been massed in the strike area, federal relief has been ordered discontinued, and State Labor Commissioner deputies have been ordered to recruit workers "under armed protection of the state police."

Chief Cato of the state highway police has announced that his men will remain in the strike area until all trouble subsides.

An official proclamation of the state to cotton strikers, issued by State Labor Commissioner Frank C. MacDonald Wednesday last at the request of Governor Rolph, and addressed to the Cannery and Industrial Workers' Union, reads as follows:

"You are officially notified that the cotton growers of Kings, Kern, Tulare, Madera and Merced counties, meeting in Fresno today, accepted by formal vote the decision of the fact-finding committee appointed by Governor Rolph.

"I am authorized by Governor Rolph to advise you of the cotton growers' action inasmuch as your union was a party to the findings of the fact-finding commission. It therefore becomes equally obligated and subject to the decision.

"You are therefore hereby officially requested to declare off and terminate the cotton pickers' strike and to authorize your members to complete picking of the cotton at the rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds."

FLORE IS SATISFIED WITH CODE

"The hearing on the hotel industry code marked a distinct and vital victory for the workers in all industries," said Edward Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, upon conclusion of the hearing of the hotel industry code in Washington. "Deputy Administrator Whiteside ruled that the so-called merit clause in the proposed code must come out before there could be any consideration of the code and the hearing proceeded on that basis."

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

State officials, economists and labor leaders were called by Secretary Perkins to confer in Washington Wednesday with Sir William Beveridge on unemployment insurance. The labor secretary, in announcing the session, made clear it would be only for a discussion with the British expert on methods of dealing with unemployment.

WAGNER COMMENDS EMPLOYERS

Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, in calling attention to the labor situation in Buffalo, commends the owners of feed mills in that city employing some eight thousand persons. He says: "They said they knew their men were organizing into an American Federation of Labor union; they felt the men had a right to organize, and thought that they should not be forced to do it surreptitiously. Mr. Carmody (a representative of the board) convened a joint conference of the employers and employees and worked out an agreement covering almost everything except wages. On wage scales a subcommittee was set up which will report to Carmody, and it is expected that a complete settlement will be reached in a joint conference at that time. An industrial leader in Buffalo has told me that a revolution was taking place in the thinking of employers since the board's settlement of the water front strikes. The spread of that revolution would remove one of the main causes of the strikes now going on in the country."

A DISCREDITED BANKER

Albert H. Wiggin, big Wall Street banker, who was one of the earliest and most vociferous advocates of wage cutting after the depression began, took care to line his own pockets while the getting was good.

Mr. Wiggin is still lining them, to the tune of more than \$200,000 a year, though he has retired from active business.

These facts were made public when Mr. Wiggin was called to testify before the Senate Banking Committee. The testimony revealed that:

In four and a half years as head of the great Chase National Bank, Wiggin received about \$1,500,000 in salary and bonuses from the bank and other corporations.

When he retired last winter Wiggin received from the executive board a salary for life of \$100,000 a year.

Wiggin's salary from the Chase National was \$175,000 in 1929, \$217,750 in 1930, \$250,000 in 1931, \$220,300 in 1932 and \$52,970 in the first six months of 1933. His salary was thus shown to have been actually higher in the depression years of 1930, 1931 and 1932 than in 1929. While the income of the great mass of the population was steadily falling, Wiggin's was rising.

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Hawes-Cooper Act to Receive Court Test

The United States Supreme Court has set January 8 for the beginning of argument on the Alabama action against states that have excluded Alabama's prison-made goods or required that they be conspicuously labeled. Under the Hawes-Cooper act nineteen states have already passed such laws.

The Alabama authorities are seeking to have these state laws nullified on the ground they constitute discrimination against the state and are an infringement of sovereignty. The federal government is involved in the action because Alabama contends that her prison-made goods move in interstate commerce and cannot be molested by the laws of other states.

The arguments will present a direct issue between the advocates and opponents of prison labor. Prison administrators generally favor the extension of penal labor. Organized labor, on the other hand, vigorously opposes the shipment of any prison products in competition with free labor.

Alabama prisoners were paid 15 cents per week in 1932, a survey by the United States Labor Department revealed. In addition, workers in the prison cotton mills were paid overtime for all hours above ten a day.

PUBLIC SUPPORTS PENALTY DECREE

There was prompt and unmistakable response from all sections of the country to the President's notice that the penalty provisions of the National Industry Recovery Act will be applied to violators of the Presidential Re-employment Agreement and to the codes of fair competition already approved, according to news from Washington. In many cases the approval was vigorous of the tersely worded executive order applying the strong measures of protection the act affords to the vast majority of the people who respect their obligations under the blue eagle.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers

Admitted to Federation Fold

Membership in the American Federation of Labor was boosted 130,000 at "one clip" during the recent conventions of that body in Washington, when the Amalgamated Clothing Workers became formally affiliated with the Federation.

The announcement was made to the convention by President William Green. It was greeted by applause from the delegates.

The Amalgamated has never been in the Federation. It was organized in 1914, and is headed by Sidney Hillman. Questions of jurisdiction involving the Amalgamated and the United Garment Workers were settled by the two organizations.

The convention voted an "expression of appreciation" to the officers of the Amalgamated and the United, and to the A. F. of L. executive council for their efforts in bringing about the affiliation.

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Denies Strikes Are "Economic Sabotage"

Taking issue with Hugh S. Johnson's speech at the American Federation of Labor convention, in which the recovery administrator characterized strikes as "economic sabotage," Matthew Woll, vice-president of the Federation, has made public a letter to the president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

Woll said that labor, while sympathetic with the N.R.A., must dissent from its policy if it includes government control over the relations between labor and employers. He asserted that while industry, "being machinery and money, credit and materials, is a proper field for regulation in the service of humanity, humanity itself is quite another matter."

"To say that we shall have governmental participation, and control and veto power in unions and then to say, as the general did, that this will 'permit the widest possible latitude of self-government,' is a contradiction in terms that must be obvious," he said. "Labor supports and battles for industrial self-government. But the forceful measures suggested by the general would destroy self-government and bring the whole structure of industry under the domination of a state that would have little to mark it apart from Fascism."

Woll said labor would not agree that strikes are "economic sabotage."

"We do not want strikes," he continued. "Stoppage of work, we all agree, should be the final resort when oppression becomes unbearable and when all other agencies fail. But there must be no word or rule that limits the right of men and women to cease work for any reason or for no reason. The practice may be frowned upon, but the right must remain inviolate and inviolable."

"Today the harmful strikes are those of employers refusing to obey more than easy code conditions."

General Disappointment Felt

Over Terms of Retail Code

President Roosevelt on Monday last attached his signature to the retail code, which has been proclaimed a "master code for the nation's retail trade."

In its final form the measure does not contain the provision which prohibited sales at less than cost plus 10 per cent, but in lieu thereof forbids "sales at less than cost."

As in many of the codes already approved, the minimum wage and maximum hours provided are the cause of disappointment to those who look to the N.R.A. to abolish unemployment and restore the nation's buying power. In most instances the wages are ridiculously low. Exemption of retailers employing less than five persons in towns of 2500 inhabitants and less also has aroused dissatisfaction.

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N.R.A. BENEFITS LOCAL FIRM

Roos Bros., retail merchants operating nine stores in the principal cities of California, have reported to National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson that September sales were 32.5 per cent above those of the same month last year. The figures were attested by certified public accountants. Robert Roos said in submitting the report that "the work of the President and the N.R.A. is deserving the support of every business firm and every individual."

English Radical Labor Leader To Be Honor Guest at Banquet

Tom Mann, veteran English radical labor leader, will be the guest at a banquet and reception at Eagles' Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, on Sunday night, October 29, sponsored by a committee which includes Lincoln Steffens, Langston Hughes, Noel Sullivan, Dorothy Erskine and Ella Winter.

Mann came to the United States from England as a delegate to the Congress Against War, held in New York City September 30 to October 2. This 77-year-old veteran of the labor movement first came into prominence as a leader of unusual ability during the British dock workers' strike in 1889.

For many years he was president of the International Ship, Dock and River Workers of Great Britain, and was a member of the British Labor Commission. He has an international reputation as a lecturer.

Tom Mann will also address a mass meeting at the same hall Friday evening, October 27.

The English publicist arrived in San Francisco Wednesday last, and was met by persons prominent in the movement for international peace, under whose auspices he will speak at Eagles' Hall at 8:30 tonight (Friday).

Encouraging Figures On State Employment

According to George Creel, N.R.A. district administrator, industrial employment has increased 35.8 per cent over September, 1932, with an increase in payrolls of 30 per cent.

"The September totals for California manufacturing industries showed an increase of 29,000 employees over the previous month and 71,000 over the July total," said Creel. Industrial employment rose from 75 in August to 86 in September, an increase of 14.3 per cent after allowing for normal seasonal fluctuations, according to Creel.

A state-wide Recovery Conference has been called by the California State Chamber of Commerce to convene in Los Angeles November 9 and 10.

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Workers Begin Drive For Community Chest

San Francisco's twelfth annual Community Chest campaign is under way. As the hands of the Ferry building clock pointed to 9 last Monday morning an army of 6000 workers went out into all the city to carry the message—"Shall these be forgotten—the sick, the aged, the cripples, the babies, the youth?"

To care for those less fortunate the Chest agencies must have \$1,945,000. That is the 1934 minimum. The task of keeping up the morale of those who suffered much from the depression, restoring them to their rightful places, giving babies a healthful start in life, directing young people to become good citizens, ministering to the sick and the cripples—these things must be accomplished by San Francisco's Community Chest.

Men and women of twenty-four geographic divisions began the arduous task of ringing doorbells and asking housewives and householders to aid the work of helping rebuild after the depression. Kendrick Vaughan, chairman of the geographic divisions, praised the spirit of his workers, and said:

"Although we must depend largely on the generosity of the more wealthy in raising our goal, still we can not over-emphasize the importance of the pledges of \$1, \$5 and \$10."

"These smaller amounts, given by men and women from every walk of life, soon mount up to an impressive total. And those who are closer to the need understand more keenly how great a small gift may become when it is translated into human service in time of need."

Union Demands Code to Protect Health and Jobs of Seamen

The International Seamen's Union has announced that it will recommend to the National Recovery Administration the inclusion in the proposed code for the shipping industry of measures designed to protect the jobs and health of American seamen.

The demand for a survey of sanitary conditions at sea is based on the report of the Public Health Service that about 1000 cases of tuberculosis a year were found among the merchant seamen of the United States and that more than 250 deaths resulted.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

A special meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, October 29, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The meeting will be called to order at 1 o'clock p. m. It is for the purpose of considering a proposition from the Employing Printers' Association concerning the book and job scale and contract, and, time permitting, to continue consideration of if not taking final action on the report of the union's committee on revision of constitution and laws. While the main object of the meeting would to some seem a matter of more importance to the book and job printer than the newspaper printer, whatever action is taken will, at least, have some relation to future newspaper scales, so it behooves representatives of both branches of the industry to be present at the meeting and participate in its deliberations. Don't forget the time and place—1 p. m. next Sunday, Convention Hall, Labor Temple. Newly acquired members and recent arrivals from other jurisdictions are especially invited.

Arthur Wellington Linkous, Jr., is the proud father of a nine and one-half pound daughter, born Thursday morning, October 19. Arthur graduated from the status of an apprentice to that of a journeyman in the "Shopping News" composing room last year. When inquiry is made of him as to the welfare of mother and daughter, Arthur smilingly replies, "They are doing nicely and everything is okeh," but as to himself—well, he just confesses he is still more or less irresponsible, said irresponsibility being attributed, of course, to his unbounded joy.

Although your library shelves already may be overcrowded with "fish stories," it's barely possible room may be found for this one. It comes from J. A. Prudhomme, a member of No. 21, and forcefully shows what luck some people who have gone Izaak Walton-minded can have and what others who have gone the same way can't have. Addressing Secretary Michelson, "Prudie" had this to say of his experience after he arrived in the mountains with his rod and line: "I promised to send you some fish when I went into the Sierras fishing. I think I forgot to stipulate, 'That is, if I caught any.' To make a long fish story short, I didn't catch any, and all I had to eat I bought from a country 'kid' who evidently knew 'how to get 'em.'" Evidently, Prudhomme felt it was safer to send the sad information in writing than it was to deliver it "in person."

Of the many printers' codes that have been heard and are being heard since the code game started, one finally has been settled—and the only one in the entire country, so far as our information goes. And, of course, the honor of being first came to California again. The employing printers of San Diego County thought they needed and had to have a code, so they wrapped up their little bundle of words, took it up to Los Angeles, where they found a code administrator—a state code administrator—and dropped it in his lap. The state code administrator listened, as code administrators are bound to do, then wrapped up his little package in the form of an "opinion" or "decision" and had it delivered to the employing printers of San Diego County and others who might possibly be interested—for instance, the employee printers of San Diego County. Well,

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inasmuch as Christmas is two months distant, evidently the administrator didn't feel obligated to play the role of Santa Claus for the employing printers, so he didn't, with the result that the feet of the Christmas socks of the employee printers of San Diego County are still intact, and firm enough to resist any attempt at overstuffing good old Saint Nicholas may decide to do on his own hook. The aforesaid state administrator thought \$1.07 an hour and a forty-hour week were good enough for the San Diego County lead and graphite eaters, so he just handed that to them—and, perhaps, made 'em like it!

"The Knave" contributed the following bit of interesting history of printing in the early days of California in a recent issue of the Oakland "Tribune": "Today and yesterday Santa Cruz, bringing out reminders of the past, celebrates its one hundred and sixty-fourth birthday, if that day when the name was given it by Don Gaspar de Portola may be declared the natal one. I am reminded by a newspaper correspondent of Santa Cruz that in the old Villa Branciforte archives, carefully preserved in the office of the Santa Cruz 'Recorder,' is one of the examples of printing from the first press in California. The document is a proclamation by Governor Manuel Micheltorena telling the residents of Alta California of 1844 that the department assembly had been convoked to devise means to aid Mexico in the war which was held probable and which came less than two years later. Only two other copies of the proclamation are known to be in existence, one in the Bancroft Library at the University of California in Berkeley, and the other in the Huntington Library in Los Angeles. To antiquarians and collectors of California the fragile piece of old paper with its faded brown printing would have a considerable monetary value were it to be placed on the market. The press, which had been manufactured in New York, was brought to Monterey in 1834 from Mexico City on the order of the secretary to the governor, Augustin Zamorana, who set up a print shop in which 'bandos y manifestos' were published. From 1837 to 1839 it was in the possession of General Vallejo at Sonoma, and then was moved back to Monterey. In 1846 it was used by Walter Colton and Robert Semple to print the first newspaper in California. The type was small pica in size, and typographical experts declare its face shows it was of American origin, as was the press. The proclamation begins: 'El C. Micheltorena, general de brigada del ejercito Mejicano, ayulante general de la Plana, mayor del mismo, gobernador, comandante general y inspector del departamento de Californias.' Which, translated, is: 'Manuel Micheltorena, brigadier general of Mexican troops, adjutant general of the military staff of the same, governor, commanding general and inspector of the department of the Californias.'"

(Wonder how many hours, days and months the printer who set the type for that proclamation spent before a board of arbitration in an endeavor to negotiate a wage scale contract, or before a code administrator in an effort to formulate a satisfactory instrument setting forth terms of "fair competition, trade practices, industrial ethics, methods of administration, wages, hours, working conditions, apprentice regulations," etc.? Yeah? He did, did, did he? Well, if he did, the transcripts of the hearings have not as yet been unearthed by archival archeologists!)

The northern California printers' code—the one that originated with the Associated Printing Industries of Alameda County and subsequently was taken over by the Northern California Employing Printers' Conference—virtually is completed, so far as its preparation is concerned, and about ready for consideration by the state code administrator. The last public hearing of the code was held October 18. The points in the code that remained uncovered at adjournment of that session were to be submitted in the form of briefs and placed in

the hands of the administrator not later than Wednesday of this week. So, with that phase of the union's code activities fairly disposed of, our attention again is turned to the national code situation in Washington. According to an announcement of a local representative just returned from the national capital, a decision on the commercial printers' N.R.A. code may be expected not later than November 15. Then what? According to a mutual agreement, the employing printers of San Francisco County have been exempted from the application of the northern California code. Notwithstanding decisions of the state attorney general, which have been affirmed by a higher authority, it is held by some that supersedence of the national code over the northern California code is still a moot question. Then, too, a rumor is current that an attempt will be made to make the northern California code applicable to the whole state. In the meantime, we shall see what we shall see. As is, it's quite a mixed up affair, at best.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Exemplifying the remunerativeness of farming, Eddie Haefer figures he did well on his twelve-acre walnut orchard this year because he got enough for the nuts to pay for the plowing, the pruning, spraying and picking, splendid exercise, he did himself, so all he has to pay out of his wages is the taxes.

Listening to Haefer's rural accomplishments, Eddie Porter urged a switch to hops, recalling that years ago he picked 1200 pounds daily at \$1 a hundred. Others though, looking back on their efforts in hop fields, remembered they could barely harvest 300 pounds at top speed and marveled he ever quit hop picking for printing.

"There are so many bright boys in the shop I feel out of place," complained Lou Schmidt. "Yet it isn't because I don't know enough—I just can't seem to think of it."

When he makes a mistake—he admits that rarity occasionally—Vic Cimino hums, "I'm so bright mother calls me son."

Another vocalist, Pop Holm, absentmindedly caroled, "I ain't afraid of the big bad wolf" just as the skipper went by, and got a dirty look.

For weeks Jim Donnelly tried to make the barfly buy. The other night Jim went in and stood around so long the fellow finally "set 'em up." But as Jim hoisted it the plaster collapsed and dust filled his glass. "Shows I did wrong," explained the foam merchant, declining to come across with plasterless suds.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last report: Ricardo Ruiz, member of Musicians' Union No. 6; Louis William Menges, Carpenters' Union No. 22; Frank B. Jachowski, Bottlers' Union No. 293.

That there should be one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy.—Thomas Carlyle.

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

At the October meeting the union voted unanimously to join the California Allied Printing Trades.

It is rumored that the proposal to withdraw from the I. T. U. carried by a two and one-half to one vote. Toronto Mailers' Union, of which Harold Mitchell, acting president of the M. T. D. U., is a member, voted against the proposal to withdraw from the I. T. U.

The proposition adopted by the Chicago convention of the M. T. D. U., as well as the holding of that convention, was but a waste of time and money. Even with the carrying of the proposition in the referendum it means nothing, as the ballot specifically stated that the adoption of the proposition merely authorized the executive council of the M. T. D. U. to negotiate an agreement with the executive council of the I. T. U. With all indications pointing to the disintegration of the M. T. D. U., the proposition sponsored by M. T. D. U. officers of the formation of an international mailers' union appears to be another move on their part to create political jobs for themselves with unlimited power to tax their membership to liquidate the indebtedness of the M. T. D. U., and also create another fund for defense purposes. It is difficult to imagine members of the M. T. D. U. entertaining the ridiculous idea that the executive council of the I. T. U. would agree to release jurisdiction over mailers and then permit them to still enjoy the beneficial features of the I. T. U. for the payment of a nominal sum per member. In the event that the M. T. D. U. officers fail in their efforts to negotiate their proposed settlement with the executive council of the I. T. U., will they then devote their efforts to keep from sinking a crumbling M. T. D. U.? It might be necessary to hold a special convention of the M. T. D. U. to consider the formation of a "something else" in place of both the M. T. D. U. and the proposed international mailers' union. In seeking to avoid the dissolution of the M. T. D. U. through costly court litigation the M. T. D. U. officers have got their members into a fine mess. The organization's funds are about all gone, with no bright prospects of levying an assessment to increase them in sight. The wiser policy would be to hold a referendum for or against dissolving the M. T. D. U.

CASH RELIEF PROBLEM

The Board of Supervisors having receded from its position demanding cash relief instead of provisions for the needy and unemployed, the Citizens' Emergency Relief Committee is working out plans for the fair and equitable administration of relief. C. M. Wollenberg, relief director, says the administration is unanimous in the opinion that 100 per cent cash relief is impossible. A majority of the 12,000 families make a determined effort to earn something toward their support, and these should go on the cash plan, he says. But there are cases of families which have been on the charity lists for years, and he is opposed to giving cash to these families.

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C.R.A. FEES RETURNED

Because the N.R.A. lumber code became effective on October 13, several hundred employers in the lumber and building material industry have received a refund of the fees paid to the California Recovery Administration under the state act. The state code was in effect but two days when it was superseded by the N.R.A. code, so no license fees will be required, according to Edwin M. Daugherty, administrator of the C.R.A.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM SAFE

A recent statement of J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, made in a speech at Fort Worth, Texas, to the effect that under certain circumstances the postal savings system would be abolished, raised something of a furore throughout the country among the supporters of the postal savings bank. Postmaster General Farley gave the quietus to this alleged possibility on Tuesday last, when he stated emphatically that the postal savings system is here to stay, adding emphatically that there was "not a chance" for its abolition.

CLEANERS GIVING DANCE

The Cleaners and Dyers' unions, Locals 17960 and 18182, are giving their first annual dance on November 4, in Foresters' Hall, at 170 Valencia street. On the menu for refreshments are beer, sandwiches, coffee and home-made cake. Those heading the reception committee are Brother J. J. Spitzer, president of Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union, Local 17960, and Brother Maurice Fisher, president of Retail Cleaners and Dyers' Union, Local 18182. A large crowd is expected and arrangements are being made so that everyone will have a good time.

RECOVERY IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Employment figures in the cotton textile industry are "back to pre-depression levels as a result of the N.R.A.," and the weekly payrolls of cotton mills 100 per cent higher than on March 1, 1933, according to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute.

Organizer Reports Settlement**Of Lettuce Workers' Strike**

Joseph Casey, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was in San Francisco this week, in connection with his official duties. While here he assisted some of the unions which are in process of organization and ironed out some of the problems arising therefrom.

Joe also reported the settlement of the serious labor difficulty in the lettuce regions centering around Salinas and Watsonville, where some three thousand workers had been on strike for higher wages. An agreement was reached with the employers under which the packers and trimmers received raises in wages averaging 10 per cent, and all returned to work on Thursday of last week.

PARADE ON NOVEMBER 6

An N.R.A. parade will be held on the eve of San Francisco's bond election, November 7, when the voters will decide whether the city shall undertake the \$34,941,000 public works program already approved by the federal government.

Mayor Rossi has appointed William H. Woodfield, Jr., to prepare plans for the parade, which is to be patterned after the colorful spectacles held in various Eastern cities in connection with the recovery program.

Woodfield was expected to name a committee this week to have charge of the parade which will march down Market street on the evening of November 6 to express confidence in the leadership of President Roosevelt.

"San Francisco loves a parade," says Mayor Rossi. "But the night of November 6 we will take part in a parade whose motive is deeper and more humanitarian than any the city can remember. It will be a patriotic gesture, a demand that we co-operate with the President and transfer thousands of people from relief rolls to payrolls."

ONE QUESTION SETTLED

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm is listed as the wealthiest German, with a fortune of \$175,000,000. This rather definitely settles the question of who won the war.—Portland "Oregonian."

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

RE-ELECT

**John J.
O'TOOLE**

(Incumbent)

City Attorney**Honest and Efficient**

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of October 20, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Chauffeurs, Herget Jones, vice T. J. McGuire. Delegate seated.

Application for Affiliation—From Coopers' Union No. 65, requesting affiliation with this Council. Referred to organizing committee.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Water Workers' Union, thanking President Vandeleur for his visit and his words of encouragement. From the Department of Commerce, acknowledging receipt of Council's communication relative to the application for a loan from the Gulf Pacific Mail Line, and stating the application for the loan had been rejected. From Miss Estelle Carpenter, director of music in San Francisco public schools, requesting Council to give the widest publicity to the fact that the Armistice Day Memorial Exercises will be held in the Civic Auditorium Saturday, November 11, 1933, at 9:30 a. m. From the Cleaners and Dyers' Unions, inclosing ten tickets for their first annual dance, to be held November 4, 170 Valencia street. From the Union Labor Party, inclosing the names of their candidates, which were read. From the N.R.A. administrative office, acknowledging receipt of Council's resolution relative to the discrimination practiced against the International Longshoremen by the Longshoremen's Association, and stating a hearing will be had on the matter at a future date not yet fixed.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting that Milligan's, Geary and Arguello boulevard, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Resolutions—Introduced by Delegate Vandeleur, requesting the Labor Council to immediately make plans and preparations for the purpose of devising ways and means of properly entertaining the delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor; concurred in.

Resolution submitted by Delegate Charles A. Derry, relative to the proposal to establish a quota system for the admission of Asiatics. On motion the resolution was adopted. It is as follows:

"ON ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION"

"Whereas, The United States of America, in the exercise of its sovereign rights among the nations of the world, has adopted the policy of excluding unassimilable aliens and nationals ineligible for citizenship; and

"Whereas, Such policy is based upon the desire of the American people to preserve and develop a homogeneous white civilization upon this continent and realize, so far as politically and socially possible, the ideals of citizenship declared by the founders of our government to be necessary to establish liberty and the pursuit of happiness as the inalienable rights of every American citizen, and thereby promote the welfare of all the people of these United States; and

"Whereas, During the last few years a campaign of publicity and propaganda has been carried on in the daily press having for its purpose the gradual wearing down of our exclusion policy and granting Oriental nationals the right of immigra-

tion and admission upon the same basis and terms as are accorded to assimilable aliens of the white race; and

"Whereas, the proposal to establish a quota system for the admission of Asiatics would ultimately lead to the gradual growth and influence of immigration from Asia, and in time completely transform our white civilization into one of mixed racial character and destroy the unity of American civilization and institutions, and subject the destiny of America to an uncertain and undesirable end; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, That we adhere steadfastly and without evasion and subterfuge to the American policy of excluding Asiatics and unassimilable aliens of all races, and that we reaffirm our faith in American principles of government and foreign policy with respect to immigration and citizenship and that we deny to any power on earth the right to nullify our exclusion policy with respect to unassimilable and undesirable aliens."

A resolution was introduced by Delegates Johnson and Vandeleur as follows:

"Whereas, A great program for public works and improvements, designed to provide employment for laborers and mechanics and to relieve the business depression in retail trade and business, is pending before the electors of the City and County of San Francisco, and is to be voted on at the election to be held Tuesday, November 7, 1933; and

"Whereas, The said program calls for an expenditure of nearly thirty-five million dollars, and is divided into thirteen separate propositions, each containing a proposal and authorization for a bond issue for a specific purpose, and this circumstance creates the possibility of a division of public opinion as to the necessity and urgency of passing these varying proposals, which division of opinion may result in the defeat of several or all of said proposals, as each bond issue requires a two-thirds vote of all votes cast thereon; a result to be avoided as a public calamity and frustration of a great humanitarian undertaking to serve the welfare of all the people and bring about a resumption of normal trade and business; and

"Whereas, Through the provisions of Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, we have the powerful incentive and aid in the promise that if the voters of this city will adopt and pass the aforesaid thirteen bond proposals they will enjoy an outright gift to the city of nearly ten and one-half million dollars, a 30 per cent contribution from the federal government to the financing of this great public works program for the relief of San Francisco; and

"Whereas, This generous aid at the hands of the federal government is entirely dependent upon our willingness to co-operate by the passage of these bond issues; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, That we go on record unitedly and unequivocally in favor of the said thirteen specified bond issues, to be voted on at the November 7 city special election, and that we earnestly urge and impress upon all members of organized labor and the citizens in general that they cast their votes in favor of each bond proposal on the ballot, and bend every effort to have their friends and neighbors all over the city to do likewise, in order that the N.R.A. bond issues may be carried and provide work and restore hope and prosperity to this community."

The above resolution was adopted.

Telegram from Hon. Robert Wagner, stating that by direction of the President Secretary O'Connell was appointed a member of the Regional Labor Board. On motion the appointment was approved.

Request Complied With—From the Cigar Makers' Union, requesting that the Bella Roma Cigar Factory be removed from the unfair list.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of communication from the Blacksmiths' Union, complaining of conditions existing on the bay bridges with regard to the employment of non-union blacksmiths, and requesting assistance to remedy same, the matter was left in the hands of the officers to secure if possible recognition of the Blacksmiths' Union on work belonging to its special jurisdiction. In the matter of proposal by Henry E. Munroe for the construction of apartment houses on the site of Odd Fellows' Cemetery, a committee from the Building Trades Council came by invitation and discussed the proposal. The matter was laid over to next meeting of your committee, to enable representatives of the Apartment House Owners and others interested to appear before the committee. In the matter of request for a donation by the Native Sons and Daughters for homeless children, committee recommended the Council donate the sum of \$10 to this worthy cause.

On the complaint of the Bay District Council of Carpenters against the Weinstein Company in regard to compliance with the union scales and employment of union mechanics in the construction of its new building and warehouse, the committee directed the secretary to arrange for a meeting of the parties in interest for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment; such a meeting was held in the office of the Council, and the parties in interest arrived at an understanding with regard to all future employment. Awaiting the fulfillment of the tentative agreement, the matter will be held in abeyance until the Council receives information that the settlement is satisfactorily adjusted. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Have indorsed the N.R.A. bonds; will work for the success of the labor ticket; requested all to ring the Waiters' Union when contemplating banquets and dinners and be sure to hold same in union houses. Window Cleaners—Are carrying on an intensive campaign of organization among building service employees; reported that a company washing buildings is using defective apparatus, endangering the lives of workers. Photo Engravers—Are making an effort to have theaters have their cuts made in a union shop. Waitresses—Will dance at California Hall Saturday evening, November 4. Electrical Workers No. 6—Will assist the Labor party by sending out literature.

Organizing Committee—Recommended the seating of Coopers' Union No. 65. Concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The chair introduced Mr. George Durand, international representative of the Amalgamated Street Railway Men, who addressed the Council and requested the assistance of the Council in organizing the employees of the Market Street Railway Company.

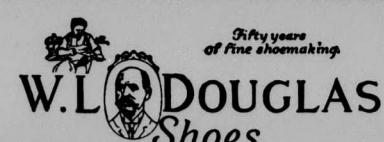
Receipts, \$268.49; expenses, \$243.37.
Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

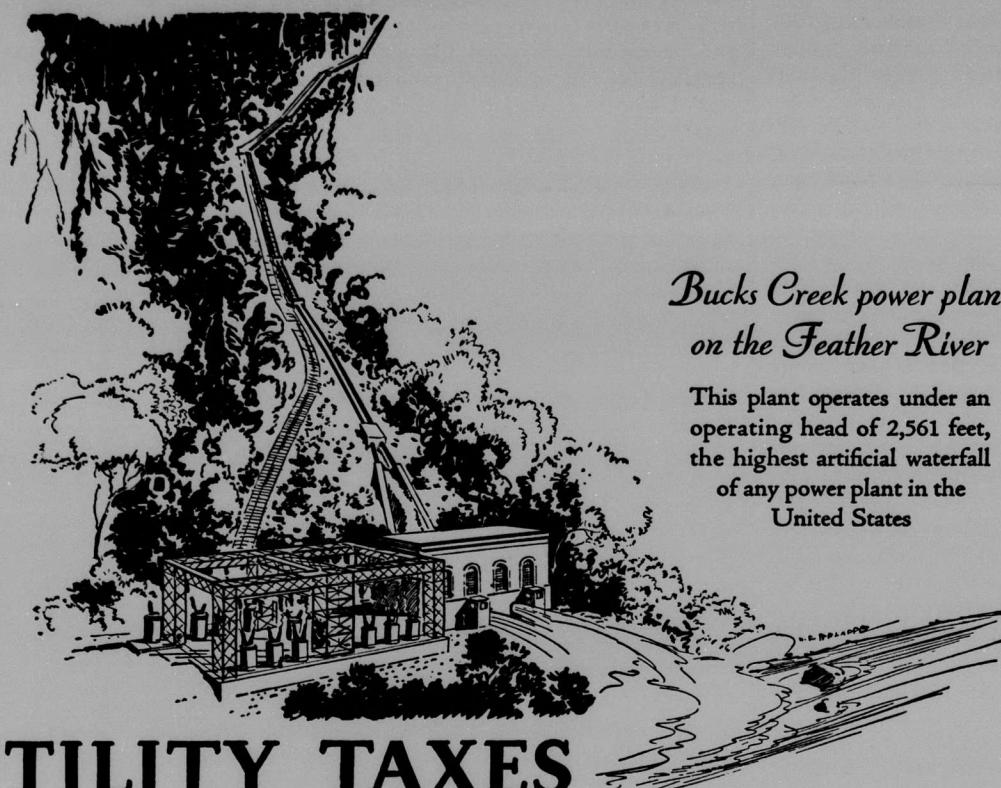
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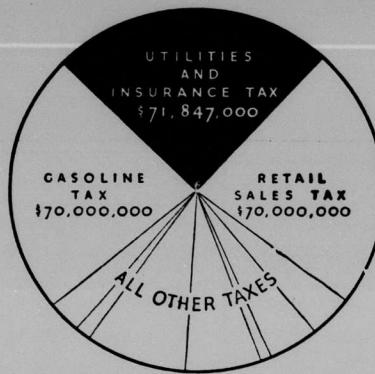
"UTILITY TAXES take State *out of the red*"

THAT was the headline which many newspapers used for an article sent out in news dispatches from Sacramento on September 20th.

State Controller Ray L. Riley announced that day that payment of Seventeen Million Dollars in taxes by California utilities had given the state's general fund a favorable balance for the first time in many months.

It permitted him to return three million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars which had been borrowed from the highway fund to avoid the registration of general fund warrants.

This is merely one indication of the importance of your utilities to your state.



Out of every dollar you pay to Pacific Gas and Electric Company for your electric service, 14.5 cents represents taxes. Of this 14.5 cents, 9 cents goes to the maintenance of your state government.

In the next two years the state's tax income from the utilities and the insurance companies will be \$71,847,000. That is nearly 25 per cent of the state's total revenue. It is more than the \$70,000,000, or 24 per cent, which is estimated to be obtained from the retail sales tax.

The utilities do their part—and a large part it is—in the support of the California state government.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 20.—(LP)—Payment of \$17,000,000 in taxes by California utilities resulted in the state's general fund showing a favorable balance for the first time in many months, State Controller Ray L. Riley announced today.

With receipt of the public utility tax payments, Riley immediately ordered return to the highway fund of \$3,550,000 borrowed to avoid registration of general fund warrants. This transfer reduced to \$3,400,000 the general fund's debt to special funds.

The above refers to the first payment made to the state's general fund for the fiscal year 1933-1934. A second payment will be made in March.

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